

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Bryan's Peace Plan.: Political
Stratagems and Reform in
Canada.: Reforming State
Government.: Attacking the
Social Evil.: Educational
Value of Play.: Russian
Music and Drama.: Scholar-
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HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS NEWS PERSPECTIVE

Mr. Bryan's Peace Plan

One of the best features of the Taft "unlimited arbitration" treaties, which the Senate revised downward to such an extent as to "bring about their tacit rejection," was a provision for the preliminary investigation of any international dispute by a joint commission representing the parties at issue. This feature was publicly credited by Mr. Taft to William J. Bryan, who had first made the suggestion in a London peace address. The failure to ratify the Taft treaties of arbitration caused many to lose sight of the valuable and independent investigation feature, but its author was not among the many.



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Another Noise Nuisance

Almost the first thing Mr. Bryan did on becoming Secretary of State was to take that feature and make a distinct and separate proposal out of it. He consulted Senate leaders and with their general approval proposed to the powers through their ambassadors and ministers at Washington to negotiate treaties of investigation covering any and all possible international disputes. The idea in its essence is this—that, whether or not a given dispute is arbitrable at present, or can be made so by a treaty of arbitration, all disputes—and especially the grave ones that involve the possibility of war—demand calm, sober, searching discussion, and that no civilized nation can object to such discussion, and a report based thereon, by a joint high commission, seeing that investigation means only a certain amount of delay and does not deprive any nation of complete freedom of action after the submission of the commission's report.

It is highly gratifying to know that the great powers of the world, and the little ones as well, have indorsed the Bryan plan in principle. So far fourteen powers have signified their willingness to "come in," and more are expected. The details remain to be worked out, but no hitch or difficulty is expected. Of course, the joint commission will be composed of eminent and able men, and of course it will be given a reasonable time to analyze, define, formulate the issue submitted to it; the rest is immaterial.

The great value of the plan lies in its assurance of sober reflection. Too many wars are waged in passion, in rage and ignorance and confusion. The power of yellow newspapers is too great in our day; they manufacture war stories and fakes to create excitement and sell papers;

no lie is too base for some of them. They inflame prejudice, race hatred, national selfishness and false patriotism; they profit by national misfortunes and popular crazes. Greedy and selfish war contractors are also active propagandists of



Robert Laird Borden
Premier Dominion of
Canada



William J. Bryan
Secretary of State,
United States

national and racial prejudices; the greater the danger of war the larger are their profits. Against these anti-peace interests democracy and industry must constantly be on their guard. The Bryan treaties of investigation and study of international disputes are manifestly calculated to prevent fishing in troubled waters, to deprive criminal jingoes and hypocritical editors of their occupation as breeders of panics and wars. This is the greatest argument in favor of the proposed treaties. Is it too much to hope that the European powers will negotiate similar treaties among themselves? Mr. Bryan has set them an inspiring example and has shown the way to peace in nine cases out of ten.

++

To foster a broader commercial spirit between America and Germany, about two hundred of the most prominent mechanical engineers of the United States have sailed for Europe. They will visit the great shipyards, and make a tour of industrial Germany, under the direction of a committee especially appointed by the government to look after the American engineers.

++

Political Stratagems and Reform in Canada

The unexpected is constantly happening in politics. The radical of today is the conservative of tomorrow, arguments turn into boomerangs, consistency is a forgotten word. We have repeatedly commented on the shifts and changes in the British political situation, and now a word about Canada is in order.

When Laurier and the Liberals suffered a disastrous defeat on the (much misrepresented) question of reciprocity with the United States,

and the conservatives returned to power with a decisive majority in the popular house, no one ventured to predict early or serious trouble for the latter. The Borden ministry seemed to be assured of plain sailing. But that ministry made the question of naval aid to Britain its chief issue, and that has proved a serious error. Everybody in Canada favors naval aid to the mother country; it is admitted that the grown up colonial daughters ought not to continue to throw the whole burden of imperial defense on the overtaxed mother. But how is the aid to be given? The conservatives proposed to build three Dreadnoughts and present them to England; the Liberals urged that Canada should build and maintain a navy of her own, retain control over it and help England indirectly by relieving her of part of her burden. The popular house of parliament debated the question at length and passed the government navy bill. The British conservatives rejoiced and paid tribute to Premier Borden's imperial patriotism and statesmanship.

But the Dominion cabinet had failed to reckon with the senate—a nominated body that has remained liberal. The senate has rejected the navy bill with a declaration literally and shrewdly modeled upon that with which the British Tories in the House of Lords rejected the Lloyd-George budget some years since. The Canadian senate said it would not be justified in approving so momentous a measure without a referendum. The government, aware of what was coming, had thundered and threatened "mending or ending" the senate, but this did not avail. The Dominion senate has long needed mending, but the conservatives did not display much interest in the matter when they were in control of the parliament. Now, when the unreformed body kills their chief measure, they are eager for reform, while the liberals, rejoicing in the senate's action, say little about that particular reform. Meantime the navy bill is dead, the government is defeated, and another general election seems imminent. If the liberals win, reciprocity may be revived and vindicated. It is well known that many Canadians were misled in the anti-reciprocity campaign and have regretted the rejection of that proposal. In England the Tories hesitate to attack the Canadian senate; they see the danger of appearing to interfere in a domestic colonial quarrel. How the quarrel will end, a chapter in future history which promises to be interesting, will tell us.

Reforming State Government

It used to be said that the greatest failure of the American people was their government of cities. We are fast reforming city government, however. Partisanship in municipal campaigns and elections is disappearing. There are laws or proposed laws for ballots without partisan circles, columns or other such designations in all local elections. In the absence of such laws public sentiment, thanks to the growth of independent voting, forces fusion or the treatment of city offices—executive and legislative—as non-partisan in character.

In several sections reformers are turning their attention to county government. This, too, has long been neglected and handed over to spoilsmen, grafters, incompetents and parasites. Commission rule in counties is no new thing, but administration by small bodies of fit and capable men, regardless of partisanship, is a new thing in counties, and it is coming into existence. So simple is the problem, and so sane and evident the solution, that progress toward non-partisan and efficient local government may be confidently expected throughout the country.

But what of our state governments? Here a knottier and harder problem confronts us. Even those who see that it is foolish to follow national models in local governments, to separate the governmental powers, maintain double-chambered councils, etc., are not prepared to admit that simplicity and concentration are possible and desirable in our state governments. Some two years ago we had occasion to discuss certain papers or addresses on commission government for states. The proposals then made were not very definite, but they were not wholly wasted. The general discussion has continued; reforms have resulted; in Illinois the rules of the legislature recognize "administration bills" and give them precedence. This is a notable step forward. Elsewhere there is talk of providing for closer co-operation between the governor and the legislature by various means. The most remarkable recent development in this field, however, was the advocacy by Governor Hodges of Kansas of a complete and drastic reorganization of the legislature in the interest of efficiency. He proposed a commission plan. He suggested a small commission of not more than sixteen members—eight preferred—to act as the legislators and business directors of the state. He favors long terms

safeguarded by the recall, good salaries and practically continuous service of this body. To quote from his message to the legislature:

In common with a large and growing number of thoughtful people I am persuaded that the instrumentalities for legislation provided for in our state constitution have become antiquated and inefficient. Our system is fashioned after the English Parliament, with its two houses based upon the distinction between the nobility and the common people, each house representing the divers interests of these classes. No such reason exists in this state for a dual legislative system, and even in England, at the present time, the dual system has been practically abandoned and the upper house shorn of its importance; and I believe that we should now concern ourselves in devising a system for legislating that will give us more efficiency and quicker response to the demands of our economic and social conditions and to the will of the people.

These suggestions were made for the purpose of arousing interest and debate. No immediate action was expected or asked by the governor. In the Kansan press, and in the newspapers and weeklies of the country generally, the message has been favorably commented on as in line with the new ideas. Will some of our smaller states try commission government, or, at least, government by one chamber of representatives elected in a way to secure adequate representation of all sections and industries? Why not? Short and noisy sessions, deadlocks, scandals, crude laws, "jokers" in good acts, partisan warfare, log-rolling and similar evils are causing many to favor simpler state government, fewer "checks and balances."



A new literary era is dawning in Russia, according to David A. Modell, who contributes to the New York "Evening Post" an illuminating column on the latest tendencies of literature in Eastern Europe. The old crass realism of Gorky and the morbid introspection of Andreieff have ceased to fascinate Russian readers. Neither of these men is writing much and at the moment they have no imitators. The authors of present popularity strike a note of a saner and broader realism than has been known since Turgenieff and Tolstoy. Gorky and Andreieff themselves are gradually abandoning the gloomier regions of their morbid imaginations for more cheerful climes. Both are showing a hitherto unsuspected optimism. Disgust with the decadent literature of their own generation has given many writers a new impulse to imitate the great works of the past. In both poetry and prose there is a deliberate and frank imitation of classical form.



The use of moving pictures in the schools is spreading rapidly in Europe. Recently a professor in a Brussels school excited great interest by presenting a series of pictures illustrating the progress of aviation from the earliest days to the present. In Prussia the minister of public instruction has approved the use of the cinematograph in all the higher schools of the country, and the official programs give lists of films for geography, history, and science. The expense of this material is met by appropriations from the government and municipalities and by private subscriptions.

Attacking the Social Evil

No better evidence of moral and social advance can be asked by thoughtful men and women than that afforded by the remarkable campaign against white slavery and the social evil now carried on in our large cities. In the words of Miss Jane Addams, the new conscience is dealing in a new way with an ancient evil. The new way is scientific, not sentimental; practical, not visionary.

It used to be believed that the social evil was "necessary;" that suppression was out of the question, and that the best policy toward it was what is called segregation, the driving of the fallen women, with their exploiters and patrons, into certain districts, where the police might watch and regulate them. In Europe this policy carries with it police registration and a certain form of compulsory health examination. With us, it has never been legal, never complete and never in the least effective. It has been tolerated because the better elements knew no alternative, and because even honest officials found it the line of least resistance.

But segregation, even when strict and accompanied by medical inspection and registration, has failed everywhere, and there is a reaction against it. Segregation does not segregate; the markets of vice, filth and pollution spread disease and immorality to other sections of the communities; a cynical attitude is encouraged among boys and young men, and they regard toleration as a kind of sanction. Moreover, the segregated districts are centers of blackmail and graft; the police exact tribute from the dive-keepers and even from the degraded women, who are liable to arrest at any time. There is no honesty, uniformity or decency in the application of the extra-legal or illegal policies on the part of the police, from the highest to the lowest.

All these evils, and others, have caused thoughtful men and women to reinvestigate the subject. Commissions on vice and police corruption have labored in several cities and reported to councils and mayors. The general conclusion is that the social evil can and should be persistently fought with a view to total suppression; that the segregated vice markets should be closed; that the privilege of selling immunity or protection to dive-keepers should be taken away from the police, and that independent, lay commissions of public morals should be established in the large

cities to deal with the problem in its constructive, preventive and negative phases. Chicago, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia have severally reached these conclusions, in spite of the fact that investigators started out with notions or prejudices difficult to overcome.

Of course, the social evil cannot be eradicated in a year or a decade, and it will never be eradicated by pains and penalties alone. The sources and feeders of the evil must be attacked. These are many—starvation wages, demoralizing amusements, bad home conditions, lack of social life and wholesome education, ignorance of the laws of health and sex, etc. A great campaign of education, vocational and moral, as well as efforts to improve the housing and recreation of the working women, must accompany the campaign of suppression. This is being done more and more. The minimum wage bills or laws are due to this larger knowledge. Purer dance halls, supervised play, co-operative homes for working girls are among other remedies proposed.

As to the organized traffic in white slaves, the commercialism of vice and misfortune by brutal panders, that problem is relatively simple. The fear of the law, when the law means terms in the penitentiary for panders and white slavers, will prove sufficient to put an end to the profitable traffic in women.

WHAT ART MEANS TO ME

I believe in Art, not for Art's sake, but for its enrichment of life, and its power to make more perfect the pleasure of living. + +

+ I believe in Art which can be applied to the most simple and useful things, making them more complete and more beautiful, and therefore more capable of giving enjoyment. + + + + +

+ I believe the highest enjoyment of beauty comes, not from mere appreciation, but from the production of a beautiful object. + + + + +

+ I believe that Art applied to the demands of every day life, and wrought by heart and mind and hand is the greatest and truest Art + + + +

Florence I. Goodenough

Courtesy of The Prang Company

The Educational Value of Play

Dr. Jay W. Seaver, Director of the Chautauqua School of Physical Education, at the public meeting of the School Welfare League of Chautauqua, held in the local school building last week, gave an address suggestive to communities everywhere having similar school problems. He said in part:

"In speaking of play as an educational force we must bear in mind that the life of the child is just as busy in its preparation for future activity as the life of the mature person is in meeting the immediate necessities of the day. When we think of how much of the child's time is occupied in play we shall at once apprehend that it must have some direct bearing on the preparation of the child for its future activity, just as the play of the kitten is a preparation for the activities of the mature life which is to follow.

"If we study the type of play that is characteristic of the first seven years of life we notice that it corresponds to the peculiar egotistic mentality that characterizes that period. The child plays with the things that it can move and handle and while it does like companionship, it does not attempt to play with other children or people. In the second period it begins to ally itself with others in simple games and as life progresses the games become more and more complex. With the development of complexity arises the need of leadership and we have the first indication of subserviency to the leader and the development of directing force. It is interesting to note that all these agreements as to who shall be director or captain in a game are made on a democratic basis and when the captain is appointed by mutual consent, he becomes a czar, or true dictator so long as he is continued in his office.

"This is very much like what we find in modern civilized government where the true citizen submits to authority, especially if he has had a voice in constituting the authority. The increase in the complexity of play-life corresponds very closely to the increase in the complexity of civic life and we have, consequently, a splendid preparation for the

life of the average citizen, especially in a country like this.

"If, then, we concede the value of play in the mental development of the child and its importance in establishing a regard for government and law, how shall we introduce play into our modern school system and make its efficiency help in the development of ideal citizens? It would seem that the bringing of children together in school life gives excellent opportunity for their direction in this desirable line of activity. What we need is the recognition that the play is worth the time that would be taken from ordinary school occupations. Each teacher could easily direct the play of a large group of children and make the play more efficient both for mental development and for the hygienic advantage that comes from the physical exercise involved in play.

"To this end we might have a special teacher whose interest and training would enable him, or her, to instruct other teachers so that they could supervise the short periods of recess recreation. Then the special teacher could devote a considerable period of time to the direction of games outside of the regular school period when all the children would be free for general play. In our own district here could we not, at little expense, greatly help all grades in our school along this most profitable line of activity? We could utilize the advantages of our Summer School at Chautauqua in giving some teacher special training for this work. If a teacher could not be found who is willing to undertake it, we might select some older pupils and give them the instruction in playground management and games that would make them normal leaders of the other pupils. It would then remain for the school board to provide suitable grounds, which would not be difficult nor expensive here at Chautauqua. The school board, with the encouragement of parents, would no doubt cheerfully recognize the value of this line of activity and time would be assigned from the regular school period for play. We would then be doing an inestimable amount of good in the training of our Chautauqua children at a cost so slight as to be almost insignificant."

Bishop Vincent Honored

Bishop John H. Vincent, Chancellor of Chautauqua Institution, sailed from Boston on the "Canopic," June 12, en route to the Seventh Convention of the World's Sunday School Association. This convention will be held in Zurich, Switzerland, which was Bishop Vincent's residence in 1900-04 when he was in charge of the European work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He goes on special invitation as the guest of the International Association in recognition of his important work in Sunday School methods and development. At the Zurich Convention Sunday afternoon, July 13, Bishop Vincent will give an address on "The Sunday School of Four Centuries."

His genius and fertility in advancing methods of Bible study and teaching was pre-eminent during many of the most active years of his life. He established the Sunday School Quarterly in 1865, the Sunday School Teacher in 1866, became corresponding secretary of the Sunday School Union and editor of the Sunday School publications of the Methodist Church in 1868, a connection which continued until 1884, ten years after the founding of Chautauqua with early emphasis on Sunday School Normal and individual Bible study.

A delegation of over 400 American Sunday School workers sailed on the "Canopic" from Boston, and by invitation of Marion Lawrance, General Secretary of the American section of the World's Association, Bishop Vincent was to preach on shipboard Sunday.

Other American parties sailed in December and April westward from San Francisco for Sunday School conventions in the Philippines, Japan, Korea, China, and Russia, en route to Zurich.

The World's Sunday School Convention opens in the Zurich Tonhalle Tuesday afternoon, July 8, with a special opening service of singing and responsive reading in English, German and French; conducted by Bishop Vincent as leader. The convention continues for a week, closing on Wednesday, July 15.

Returning, Bishop Vincent will sail on the "Cymric" from Liverpool, July 29, and will reach Chautauqua in time to deliver the Baccalaureate sermon on August 10, and take part in the Recognition Day exercises, August 13. He will also deliver a series of important addresses during the final week of the season, the "Church Militant Week."



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Improvement

In the development of Chautauqua Institution and its representative publication the psychological moment had arrived for the change from a monthly magazine to a weekly newsmagazine. The first issues of the new form have been most enthusiastically received. "A great improvement." "Very attractive." "A great advance on anything that has gone before." "A new pace and a good one." "A real achievement, dignified, interesting and efficient." Thus the chorus of congratulatory letters at the beginning of the fortieth anniversary year of Chautauqua Institution.

First issues under any revised plan are apt to be judged less harshly by the reader than by the editors who see the things they were not able to accomplish. A thousand and one details enter into the manufacture and distribution of any periodical which only actual experience in production can bring wholly up to the standard. Further improvements may be expected as the new running order becomes established.

The new form is as unique as it is popular. It is light, flexible, compact but not trying to the eye of the reader. The size of "The Chautauquan Newsmagazine" is companionable. It suggests intimacy without boresomeness, obviously a fitting characteristic of a weekly visitor.

And speaking of size, it is the reader we have in mind in planning not to produce an unwieldy periodical and in assigning a limited proportion of its space to advertisements. We believe that such a policy will be of substantial advantage to both readers of and advertisers in "The Chautauquan."

This Newsmagazine is made to be read. The cultivation of a discriminating reading habit, a certain amount of concentrated attention on the relations of significant things, is its avowed Chautauqua purpose. There is a distinct field nowadays for such an unbiased magazine. Editorial treatment of news in perspective, the similar Chautauqua method of comprehensive presentation of significant topics and groups of subjects, special attention to means of adult education for a country like ours, and human interest stories of social import, are main features of the Newsmagazine's Chautauqua program.

Next week comes the enlarged Chautauqua Annual Number, followed by a Special Book Number.

It goes without saying that we appreciate compliments. We hope you will pass the good words on to friends who may be induced to read this Chautauqua publication regularly each week. You can make this anniversary year memorable by thus spreading Chautauqua's influence.

Especially are we anxious to receive suggestions and comments from our readers. After you have read "The Chautauquan Newsmagazine" several weeks in succession please write and tell us in what way we can be of more value to you.

RUSSIAN MUSIC AND DRAMA

Gregory Yarros

THERE are two kinds of Russian music. One is merely written by Russians and does not contain any national element. The other expresses the spirit of the Russian people. The Russian composers who are best known abroad, for example Rubinstein, Tchaikovsky, did not write any Russian music in the strict sense of the word. In their cases the adjective "Russian" refers not to the music but to the nativity of the composers. Their compositions do not differ essentially from those of Western European composers, by whom they were influenced and whom they imitated. It is fair to assume that they would have written the same music had they been born in Germany or Italy instead of Russia.

It is quite a different thing, however, with those Russian composers who draw their genius and inspiration from the very life of their own people. Russian composers of earlier times did not take advantage of the priceless musical treasures hidden in the depths of the land itself because up to the nineteenth century everything Russian was held in contempt by the ruling classes of the empire who spoke French better than their own tongue and blindly followed everything that had on it the label of Europe. It was only when the reaction came, when, after the Napoleonic invasion, the national consciousness awakened, that the national spirit began to manifest itself in all phases of Russian life. It created Pushkin, the greatest national poet of Russia, and Glinka, the founder of the national music-drama.

Glinka, like most of the Russian composers of that period, studied music in Italy. He also spent some time in Berlin, but his native genius could not satisfy itself with the methods of the German and Italian schools, which, it seemed to him, attached greater importance to form than to substance. After his return to Russia he began writing an opera, which he called "The Life for the Czar," and which he completed in 1836. The libretto is based on an historical event which happened shortly after the election of Mikhail Feodorovich, the first Romanov, to the Russian throne. Ivan Susanin, a Russian peasant, led astray in a thick forest a band of Polish soldiers who were seeking to



Althaus as the false Dmitri in the opera, "Boris Godounov," sung at the Metropolitan Opera House during the winter of 1913

slay the youthful Czar. For this he was killed by them. The very idea of using a national subject for an opera was novel. But the real significance of Glinka lies in the fact that he was the first to use for his musical themes Russian folk-melodies. Russian folk-songs contain an inexhaustible source of lyric beauty, and they offer to the composer a rich opportunity. Glinka's "Life for the Czar" met with great success.

Today it is considered the greatest patriotic opera and is still being performed on all state occasions, as for example at the recent celebration of the tercentenary of the Romanov dynasty. His second opera "Ruslan and Lyudmila" and a great number of orchestral pieces are written in the same national style. He also wrote the famous "Kamarinskaya," a Russian national dance.

The Chautauquan

Another great composer of the Nationalist School was A. S. Dargomizhsky, who was much under the influence of Glinka. Although his best operas, "Roussalka" and "The Guest of Stone" are not strictly national in character, his other compositions fully entitle him to be classed as a national composer.

But the greatest and most original of all Russian composers was Modest Petrovitch Moussorgsky, whose opera "Boris Godounov" was produced last winter at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York for the first time in America. Like most of the great Russian composers, Moussorgsky was born and reared in the country, far from the cosmopolitan atmosphere of the capital. Having inherited the musical talents of his parents, he was quick to discover the wealth and charm of the Russian folk-songs. It may be noted here that the Russian peasant sings at all times, whether at work or at rest. The carpenter planing his timber, the blacksmith wielding his hammer, the mason hewing the stones, the washerwoman on the river bank, all enliven their task by a song full of plaintive tones. Centuries of oppression have made it so. Only in song can the Russian peasant give vent to his sorrows and aspirations.

Moussorgsky began his musical career at an early age. He resigned from the army, so as to be able to devote all his time to music. This step necessitated his obtaining employment as a government clerk in order to earn a living. Then he undertook to write the music for Gogol's comedy "The Marriage." He gave up this attempt, however, when the idea of writing "Boris Godounov" occurred to him. The libretto is based on the poem by Pushkin of the same name which describes the most dramatic episode in the history of the Russian people and furnishes excellent material for the expression of Moussorgsky's musical genius. Boris Godounov, the brother-in-law of Czar Feodor, who is appointed regent until the majority of Czarevitch Dmitri, does away with him, and there being no male successor, Godounov is elected Czar by the Great National Assembly. During the few years of his reign all his efforts are bent to insure peace and prosperity to the people and thus gain their support against the Boyars who are envious of his position. But he is constantly haunted by the spectre of the slaughtered Dmitri, sees his blood everywhere, and

is tortured with remorse. A young monk, Gregory, declares himself to be Dmitri, rescued from the assassins at the last moment and hidden in a monastery. He flees to Poland and solicits the aid of the Polish king to capture the Muscovite throne. The people, ignorant and credulous, believe the rumor, and Godounov, when he learns that the false Dmitri has crossed the border at the head of an army, dies from fear and anxiety.

"Boris Godounov" was written in 1868-1871 and first produced at the Maryinsky Theater at St. Petersburg in 1874. It may justly be considered a work of genius. Its originality of style, its richness of color and melody (Moussorgsky used for his themes in this opera the folk-songs of the Volga region), its dramatic intensity, and its vigor of expression, produce an impression of something tremendous, almost awe-inspiring. It holds the listener spell-bound. Moussorgsky did not change the melodies in the least and that gives the work a life-like naturalness. In general he did not follow the conventional methods of opera writing, and even quarreled at times with the rules of musical composition. Several scenes are sung entirely by the chorus, and the choruses with dialogue, form the main part of the opera. These chorus parts are particularly stirring; there is in them an unbounded force, expressive of intense suffering in the first and wild joy in the last act. Moussorgsky's genius is many-sided, and the humorous episodes in the opera are just as great as the most dramatic moments. There is no artificiality about his characters, and the whole opera has a ring of sincerity, the like of which, it is safe to say, can hardly be found in any other operatic composition. Moussorgsky believed in "naturalism in music," and his success in rendering into music the modulations of the speaking voice is truly remarkable.

"Boris Godounov" is not performed as originally written by Moussorgsky. It has been slightly changed and "polished" by Rimsky-Korsakov, another Russian composer of renown. But this is to be regretted. A work of genius can be improved upon—if it can be improved at all—only by a greater genius, which Rimsky-Korsakov was not. What seemed to him crude or harsh must have been bold originality, the free expression of Moussorgsky's individuality. Rimsky-

Korsakov has also completed an unfinished opera by Moussorgsky, "Khovanshtchina," in which, as in "Boris Godounov," the leading rôle is played by the people. It also deals with an episode from the history of Russia.

Rimsky-Korsakov himself has written a great many operas. The most popular one is "The Snow Maiden," which is widely known in Russia. But it is in his symphonic compositions, which are national in character, that he is at his best. It is by these that he must be judged and appreciated.

The modern Russian drama is also peculiarly Russian. Neither in theme nor in construction does it correspond to our western conception of the drama. Pessimism is the key-note of every Russian play. The heroes are dissatisfied with life in general, and question its meaning. When they do not find an answer they are disappointed and usually end by committing suicide. Those who are not intellectual enough to solve problems of the universe are dissatisfied with their own life. They go about forever complaining, but do not do anything to change conditions of life in the least.

Another characteristic of the modern Russian drama is its lack of technique. The plays are almost merely incidents, loosely put together; incidents highly dramatic in themselves, it is true, but monotonous in their pessimism and devoid of contrasts which are so necessary to make a play stage-worthy. This peculiarity can be explained by the fact that the best modern dramatists of Russia, Anton Chekhov and Maxim Gorky, are better short-story writers—which is really their proper field—than dramatists. As an illustration, take Chekhov's drama "Three Sisters" and Gorky's *chef-d'oeuvre* of dramatic art, "At the Bottom," (the latter translated into English under the title of "The Lower Depths").

The "Three Sisters" live in a small provincial town. Their father dies when they are quite young and leaves them to their own resources. One marries at eighteen and finds that she does not care for her husband. The other two earn their own living. They were all brought up in Moscow, and their life's ideal is to return to that city. They talk of it throughout the four acts of the play, but actually remain in the small town in the end. To aggravate the situation, the married sister falls in love with a married colonel whose regiment is trans-

ferred to some other place. The other sister, who is a telegraph operator in the post office, is betrothed to another officer, and he is killed in a duel. Their brother, who loses his hope of becoming a professor at the Moscow University and becomes, instead, secretary to the local Zemstvo council, thus voices their disappointment and dissatisfaction:

"Why is it that, hardly having begun to live, we grow dull, lazy, useless, wretched and indifferent? . . . This town of ours has existed for two hundred years. It has a hundred thousand inhabitants, and there is not one among them unlike all the rest . . . It has not given birth to a single hero in the whole course of its history; it has produced no scientist, no artist, no personality of the least importance, no one who could arouse envy or a burning desire to emulate him . . . The people here do nothing but eat, drink, sleep, and die. Others are born, who eat, drink, and sleep in their turn; and lest boredom should destroy them altogether, they seek diversion in brandy, cards, gossip, intrigue . . . Wives are unfaithful to their husbands, and the husbands lie and pretend that they see nothing, hear nothing . . . The demoralizing atmosphere weighs heavily upon the children, clouding their minds until the spark of divinity within them is extinguished, and they grow up to be just as pitiable, commonplace, lifeless creatures as their fathers and mothers were before them . . ."

Gorky, who has set out to prove to the world that the tramp is as good as anybody else, if not better, and has a philosophy of life quite his own, forgot his mission for a moment, and in his "At the Bottom"—which can by no stretch of imagination be called a play, being merely scenes in a night shelter where tramps of all sorts and descriptions are assembled—we find the same old familiar atmosphere. One tramp, a former actor, disappointed at his inability to return to the stage, hangs himself; a "has-been" aristocrat, delivers himself of a tirade quite in keeping with the tone of Chekhov's hero:

"You know . . . from when first I can remember . . . there's been inside my noodle a sort of fog. Never anything have I understood. I'm . . . in some way I'm clumsy. It seems to me all my life I've done nothing but dress up . . . and why? Went to school . . . wore the uniform of the Institute for the Sons of the Nobility . . . but what did I learn? Don't remember . . . Married . . . in a frock-coat, and an overcoat . . . but I picked out the wrong wife and . . . why? Don't understand . . . Squandered all I had, wore some sort of a grey pea-jacket and red trousers . . . but where did it all go to? Never noticed . . ."

Entered the Court of Exchequer . . . uniform and a cap with a cockade . . . made away with some government money . . . they put me into the convict's garb . . . then . . . I got into this lot here . . . And all . . . like a dream . . . Ah? That's funny . . . Yes . . . and I think it's stupid . . . But I must have been born for some reason . . . Eh? . . .

Both Chekhov and Gorky have written a number of plays, the one dealing with the life of the "intellectuals," the other mainly with that of the tramp, a subject with which he is most familiar. Their plays make interesting reading, and no one can give a better picture of the life of the respective classes. But as dramas, in the theatrical sense, they are a complete failure.

Efficiencygrams

June 21

Little things carry cheer, hope and courage. Smile, and speak kindly, be cheerful.

June 22

We must provide our own happiness by letting enjoyment and appreciation pour out upon every experience, however trivial.

June 23

"Everything comes to him who waits," provided he waits with hustle and not with lethargy.

June 24

Try constantly to throw something new into your work. That keeps you from "going stale" and also broadens your opportunities and your returns.

June 25

Content must come from within; it cannot be forced from the outside.

June 26

It may be a trying experience when it comes, yet it may prove to be the richest that life has to give.

June 27

Be kind. Why not?

Personalia

President George E. Vincent will deliver the C. L. S. C. Recognition Day Address at Winona, Indiana, Saturday, August 2. Director Arthur E. Bestor will deliver the Recognition Day Address at Lithia Springs, Ill., Tuesday, August 26.

Mr. Alfred Hallam, Musical Director of Chautauqua Institution and Director of the Conservatory of Music, Skidmore School of Arts, Saratoga, N. Y., was elected president of the New York State Music Teachers' Association at their convention last week.

Mr. Ng Poon Chew, editor of the Chinese daily paper in San Francisco, who is to speak at Chautauqua, August 7 and 8, has plans for establishing a daily in Canton and a chain of dailies in other Chinese cities.

Professor Camden M. Cobern of Allegheny College (Chautauqua season, 1908) has returned from a sabbatical year of research work principally in Egypt. At Abydos he unearthed some pre-dynastic pottery which he estimated to be between 5,000 and 6,000 years old. In Palestine his party discovered at Beit Jibrin a painted tomb of some ancient age, similar to those at Marissa, the fourth of its kind ever discovered. While on the route of the Israelites at Kadesh Barnea, which is between Palestine and Mt. Sinai, Dr. Cobern made some interesting discoveries with reference to the agricultural possibilities of the Jews while in the desert.

Baroness Bertha von Suttner of Vienna, one of the Nobel Peace Prize winners, who spoke at Chautauqua last season, celebrated her seventieth birthday early in June. She gave out an interview stating that her next literary work would be a continuation of her memories from 1902 to date, in which she would tell of her impressions of America gained from her seven months' visit last year. The cabled interview says:

"I am quite sure that from America will come the greatest help for the cause of peace, and I consider it my duty to inform the people of Europe as to the feelings and intentions of the friends of peace in America, who belong to the most influential circles, from the President downward. My intention in going to the New World was to explain to the people there how dangerous the present political situation in Europe was and to suggest to them that they should help the friends of peace in Europe. I propose now to tell the people here what I learned and saw in America, and thus dispel the ignorance regarding that country and the character of its inhabitants—ignorance profound as the ocean which separates them and us."

Mrs. Andrea Hofer Proudfoot, companion of the Baroness in this country, who also lives in Vienna, was announced to lecture there on American Women's Clubs and other organizations at the International Suffrage Conference and Austrian demonstration this month.

C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE

In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Classical, English, American, and Continental European subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest.

Utah Notes

Mrs. Ida B. Cole, Field Secretary of the C. L. S. C., lectured in May in the Brigham City High School, a handsome building of which a cut is given on this page.

On May 8, Mrs. Cole took "The Message of Chautauqua" to the people of Salt Lake City, giving the address in



Bishops' Building, Salt Lake City the Assembly Hall of the Bishops' Building. Utah Chautauquans were gratified at the compliment paid to Chautauqua and to Mrs. Cole in the introduction of the speaker by Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, one of the leading women of the Mormon Church

Stranded in Middle Life

"A great deal of the modern woman's movement comes from the feeling of women that they are stranded in middle life after their children have left home. Now that their minds are better developed and cultivated than ever before women have come to a realization of the fact that their interests must extend beyond the home."

So says Miss Ellen Glasgow in an interview about her new novel "Virginia." It was just this condition of the middle-aged woman—and man, too—that gave Bishop Vincent the illuminating idea of the Home Reading Course which has developed so magnificently in the last four decades.

Circles and the Drama

The Falconer (New York) Circle during the past year presented Molière's "The Affected Ladies." At North East (Pennsylvania) the circle read, with assignment of parts, "A Door Must be Open or Shut" by De Musset.

Unity in Illinois

The churches of Kinmundy, Illinois, united not long ago in an "Educational Day" program. The Chautauqua Vesper service was used and "Bishop Vincent, Founder of the Chautauqua," "Meaning of Chautauqua" and "How the Chautauqua Spirit May Help the Community" were topics well given to a large audience.

Paris in Detail

The circle in Canton (Illinois) developed an interesting program in connection with the last instalment of the "Reading Journey through Paris." Some of the topics talked about were personal experiences of sight-seeing in the city, "The Schools of Paris," "Paris Tapestries," and a discussion of the art treasures of the Paris galleries, illustrated by pictures thrown on the screen.

A Triangle

The circle at Middletown, New York, has but three readers, but they do conscientious work. To be sure, the humble triangle cannot produce as grand music as the pipe organ, or even as sweet melody as a shepherd's flute; nevertheless it has its place in an orchestra, and these readers are proud to call themselves a "triangle" in the great Chautauqua symphony.

Ready for the Opening of the Canal

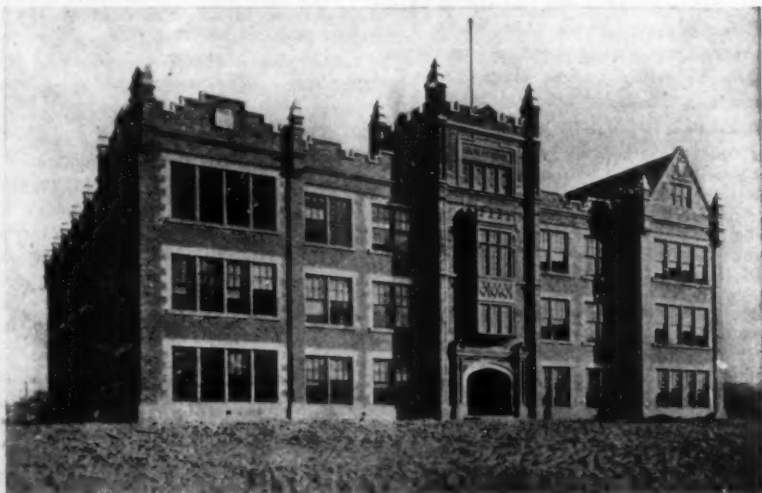
The Carlisle Travelers' Club of Carlisle, Kentucky, has devoted the year 1912-13 to the study of Mr. VanDyke's "Reading Journey through South America." Twenty-five meetings have covered the subject with a wide variety of topics. Current events are always talked about.

A Returned Traveler

Niagara Falls, New York. C. L. S. C. was most delightfully entertained by Miss Annie Addison, who gave an illustrated talk on "Florence and Her Art." Last June Miss Addison returned from a six months' foreign trip taken under the auspices of the Chautauqua European Extension. As Dr. Powers conducted this party, Miss Addison was thoroughly prepared to select slides that not only showed the most interesting parts of Florence, but subjects that well supplemented "Mornings with Masters of Art."

A Deserved Tribute

The Pierian Circle in the state penitentiary at Stillwater, Minnesota, has lost an efficient president through his transference to a new institution. The circle tendered him a vote of thanks for faithful services rendered during his term of office and for his sincere efforts to further the best interests of the circle. This group keeps up with history in the making. At the May meeting, held in the chapel, after a roll-call responded to by quotations, an admirable paper on "The Panama Canal" was read by a member.



High School, Brigham City, Utah

TALK ABOUT BOOKS

HORIZON SONGS. By Grace Duffield Goodwin. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. \$1.25 net; by mail, \$1.35.

Exquisite songs of life, death, nature and childhood—a hundred and twenty-seven titles in all—form the contents of this charming volume. Very few of the songs descend to the level of mere verse: most of them have the unmistakable ring of true poetry. All of them are lofty and original in thought; and in many of them we find both inevitableness of thought—"it had to be said"—and inevitableness of meter and diction—"it could not have been said in any other way." The poems bring to the reader both aesthetic pleasure and spiritual uplift. The reader—the burdened toiler who has drunk deep of life's sorrows and joys—will turn to them gratefully for refreshment and solace. They are poems that appeal to the great universal emotions, that sound the depths of human experience and penetrate the innermost recesses of the soul. In the entire collection there is nothing trivial, commonplace, or flagrantly personal. The book is a distinct addition to the poetic output of the day.

It is to be regretted that some of the noble thoughts and beautiful images which the book contains should be marred by metrical lapses, many of which could have been very easily avoided. That horror of the metrical purist—the confusion of the anapest and the iambus, resulting in a jerky, halting, ungraceful measure—presents itself with a frequency that would be less distressing in work of a more amateur type.

THE ICE LENS. By George Frederick Gundelfinger. New York: The Shakespeare Press. \$1.00.

This is no play, but a long-drawn-out sermon filled with platitudes. Even as a sermon it is bad, for it lacks unity. If the theme is immorality in college fraternity life, why drag in dissertations on the relative value of teaching and research work, salaries of teachers, and other unrelated matters? However, there are things in the book which suggest that the young writer—he must be very young—has the ability to accomplish something worth while in the future, if he will learn. When he has studied human nature, he will create men and women, and not merely erect a frame-work on which to hang theories. When he has studied himself without prejudice he will find that he is not an archangel. We trust that he will also find that he is not as colorless, incapable, and uninteresting as "Templeton," who, with plenty of opportunities to do things, does nothing but talk.

The author is not started right. His desire to reform the world is commendable, but it cannot be done by preaching even for two consecutive hours. When people live in his mind then he will have a play.

HARPER'S HOUSEHOLD HANDBOOK. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.00 net. Every housekeeper should have this "Guide to Easy Ways of Doing Woman's Work" in her kitchen. It describes all sorts of inexpensive equipment and countless methods of caring for, cleaning, repairing or making just about everything connected with furniture, food, clothes, pets, plants, and home remedies. It is light to the hand—a convenient little volume.

SONGS OF PRAISE. Edited by J. H. Fillmore and Palmer Hartsough, with Orchestration by Henry Fillmore. Cincinnati (Ohio): Fillmore Music House. 25 cents.

"Songs of Praise," edited by J. H. Fillmore and Palmer Hartsough, with orchestration by Henry Fillmore, is made up of 120 titles suitable for the Sunday School, Young People's Societies, or the Prayer Meeting. The songs are for the most part new, inspiring, and moving, and the book should be received enthusiastically. A number of the old standard hymns are also included.

THE TRUE THOUGHT OF MARRIAGE. By John Milton Scott. Minneapolis: The Nunc Licet Press.

Only eight pages in this pamphlet, but within its slender compass is a white flame of yearning for truth and purity, and in the poem, "Elizabeth," at the end, is a tribute that cheers the very soul.

THE MAN AND THE WOMAN. By Arthur L. Salmon. Chicago: Forbes & Company. 75 cents.

Men understand women better than women understand men; love of some human being is a preface to love of God; love and passion should not be mistaken; it is greater to love than to be loved; how to be happy though unloved; what to do when the ideal fails; the problems that arrive after marriage—these are some of the rather commonplace topics discussed by Arthur L. Salmon in the "Chapters in Human Life" which make up this slender volume. Truth to tell, the treatment is commonplace. The author's sincerity is not to be doubted but his vision is neither broad nor clear. Nobody will be hurt by reading it, however, and some may receive a gentle stimulation.

DIVORCING LADY NICOTINE. By Henry Beach Needham. Chicago: Forbes & Company. 35 cents.

The struggle of a newspaper man to give up smoking is here related humorously, yet with the serious purpose of encouraging other men who have made the fatal vow. The cover design is a thing of joy—a youth with uplifted hand repelling the cigar whose smoke is twisting a halo over his head.

SONGS OF SEVEN YEARS. By Sidney Rowe. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. \$1.00 net; by mail, \$1.05.

This volume of verse abounds in pleasing descriptive passages which show a thorough appreciation of New England landscape. Much of the verse is also to be commended for smoothness.

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The Chautauquan

OPENING DAYS OF THE FORTIETH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY AT CHAUTAUQUA—JOHN MITCHELL, PRESIDENT VINCENT—EPWORTH LEAGUE INSTITUTE WEEK

Thursday, June 26.

- 6:30-12:30 Epworth League Institute. Hall of Philosophy.
- 2:30 p. m. Opening Exercises, Fortieth Annual Assembly, Director Arthur E. Bestor.
- Address, Mr. John Mitchell, Second Vice-president American Federation of Labor, and Commissioner of Labor, State of New York. Amphitheater.
- 5:00 p. m. Reading Hour, "The Lost Word" by Henry Van Dyke. Mrs. Jeannette J. Kellogg of Buffalo. Hall of Philosophy.
- 8:00 p. m. Evening Address: "Voices from the Past." Dr. Lynn Harold Hough. Amphitheater.

Friday, June 27.

- 6:30-12:30 Epworth League Institute. Hall of Philosophy.
- 2:30 p. m. Address: "The Conservation of American Ideals." Dr. Lynn Harold Hough. Amphitheater.
- 5:00 p. m. Reading Hour: "The Last Days of Pompeii" by Bulwer Lytton. Mrs. Jeannette J. Kellogg. Hall of Philosophy.
- 8:00 p. m. Evening Address: "New China—Today and Tomorrow." Dr. William N. Brewster. Amphitheater.

Saturday, June 28.

- 2:30 p. m. Address: "A Philosophy of Life." President George E. Vincent, Chautauqua Institution and University of Minnesota.
- 8:00 p. m. Moving Pictures. Amphitheater.

Epworth League Institute

An Institute under the direction of the central office of the Epworth League will be held at Chautauqua during the week beginning June 23 and during the last three days of the week there will be co-operation between the Institution and the league in the public program.

The daily program of the league is as follows:

- 6:30-7:15 a. m. Morning Watch.
- 8:00-8:45 a. m. Bible Study.
- 9:00-9:45 a. m. Study Classes in Church History, Christian Social Service, Mercy and Help.
- 10:00-10:45 a. m. Study Classes in Christian Stewardship, Christian Citizenship, Child Study and Junior Work.
- 11:00-11:40 a. m. Study Classes in Mission Study and Social Literary Work.
- 11:45-12:30 p. m. Senior League Methods.
- 1:00-6:00 p. m. Rest, Recreation and Interviews.
- 7:00 p. m. Social Hour.
- 8:00 p. m. Evening Service.

All exercises in the Hall of Philosophy except the evening service in the Amphitheater.

The faculty of the Institute as so far announced is as follows:

- Senior Methods—Dr. Dan B. Brummitt, Editor of the Epworth Herald, Chicago.
- Bible Study—Dr. Allan MacRossie, District Superintendent of the New York District, New York Conference.
- Church History—Dr. W. S. Mitchell, Pastor First Methodist Church, Oil City, Pa.
- Social Service—Rev. Harry Ward, Secretary Methodist Federation for Social Service, Evanston, Ill.
- Christian Stewardship—Dr. Charles E. Guthrie, Pastor First Methodist Church, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- Missions—Dr. Wm. N. Brewster, Berkeley, Cal.
- Christian Citizenship—Dr. Lynn H. Hough, Pastor Mount Vernon Place Church, Baltimore, Md.
- Mercy and Help—Miss W. May Crook, Chicago.
- Junior League and Child Study—Mrs. Nella F. Ford, Central Office of the Epworth League, Chicago.
- Music—Prof. Melvin Hill, Belmont, New York.
- Social—Rev. Millard Robinson, Pastor Hedding Avenue Methodist Church, New York.
- Morning Watch and Spiritual Work—Dr. D. L. Waldorf, Pastor Plymouth Church, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Headquarters of the Institute Committee will be at the Methodist House.

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER SCHOOLS

Scholarships in the Chautauqua Summer Schools for 1913 have been awarded by the Institution to the persons listed below. Correspondence is pending concerning a few additional awards which will be announced later.

These Scholarships were inaugurated three years ago. A Full Scholarship (\$50) includes all necessary expenses for a six-weeks' course; a Half Scholarship involves a payment of \$25 by the recipient. Several Full Scholarships have been permanently endowed by friends of the Institution who may designate the beneficiary. Others are awarded by the Institution in co-operation with local school authorities to teachers at work in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Three Chautauqua County Grange Half Scholarships are included below; three Full Scholarships will also be awarded. Fourteen additional Full Scholarship awards from the Brashear Fund for Pittsburgh teachers will be announced later.

Full Scholarship Holders

Miss Edna Averill, Tidioute, Warren Co., Pennsylvania.

Miss Belle Brace, Silver Creek, New York.

Miss Charlotte E. Butler, 118 E. Seminary St., Norwalk, Ohio.

Miss Marea C. Ellis, 162 Christiana Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Miss Ruth E. Franklin, Machias, New York.

Miss Margaret W. Hutton, Wilson, Pennsylvania.

Miss Margaret E. Kemery, Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

Miss Helen M. Marshall, 314 Erie Street, Canton, Ohio.

Miss Mabel R. Mauck, 415 Mentor Avenue, Painesville, Ohio.

Miss Katharine Osgood, Tionesta, Pennsylvania.

Miss Grace V. Royer, 42 North Second St., Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

Miss Laura J. Sarver, 449 Fifth Ave., Homestead, Pennsylvania.

Miss Edith J. Smith, Fillmore, New York.

Miss Adelene Titworth, Phelps, New York.

Miss Hazel Waite, Spartansburg, Pennsylvania.

Miss Fanny E. Whitford, Belmont, New York.

Miss Alice M. Graves, Springboro, Crawford Co., Pennsylvania.

Miss Adelaide L. Hurd, Courtenay, Florida.

Miss Della M. Fairchild, Jamestown, New York.

Half Scholarship Holders

Miss Annetta Beatty, Rouseville, Pennsylvania.

Miss Ethel E. Brice, 124 Beaver Street, Niles, Ohio.

Miss Julia I. Crouch, Cohocton, New York.

Miss Elizabeth H. Crouse, Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania.

Miss Mabel Furnas, Covington, Ohio.

Miss Reba H. Harley, Hammon, New Jersey.

Miss Eva Hellier, 1505 Beaver Street, McKeesport, Pa.

Miss Iris Ikeler, Benton, Pa.

Miss Eleanor McClelland, Mt. Union, Pennsylvania.

Miss Alice McCoy, 522 S. Center Street, Grove City, Pennsylvania.

Miss Abbie E. Newton, Angola, N. Y.

Miss Elizabeth E. Nye, St. Johnsville, New York.

Miss Mabelle E. Phipps, Clintonville, Pennsylvania.

Miss Ina D. Porter, St. Johnsville, New York.

Miss Stella M. Poucher, Clermont, Columbia Co., New York.

Miss Genevieve Randall, Russell, Pa.

Miss Lucile Rowland, Wolverine, Michigan.

Miss Rubetta Schout, 25 East St., Ashtabula, Ohio.

Miss Anna K. Sigworth, Ford City, Pennsylvania.

Miss Lillian Smith, Hartford, Trumbull Co., Ohio.

Miss Ruth Cochrane, District 2, Ripley, N. Y.

Miss Georgie Littlefield, District 5, Stockton, N. Y.

Miss Mary Jones, Forestville, N. Y.

JUNE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLIES

Alabama—Florence, June 1-7; Birmingham, June 2-8; Anniston, June 3-9.
 Colorado—Fort Morgan, June 11.
 Delaware—Georgetown, June 11-16; Wilmington, June 28-July 4.
 Georgia—Carrollton, June 5-12; Cartersville, June 18-24; Hawkinsville, June; Jackson, June 11-17; Newman, June; Thomaston, June 1-6; Rome, June 4-10.
 Idaho—Boise, June 18-28; Payette, June 30-July 4; Pocatello, June 23-30.
 Illinois—Lincoln, June 28-July 3.
 Indiana—Washington, June 20-26; Vincennes, June 21-27; Princeton, June 22-28; Terre Haute, June 25-July 4; Valparaiso, June 20-30; Winona Lake, June 29-August 21.
 Iowa—Cedar Rapids, June 23-September 7; Conrad, June 10-15; Manilla, June 28-July 4; Perry, June 1-7; Waterloo, June 27-July 5; Webster City, June 30-July 7; West Liberty, June 29-July 5.
 Kentucky—Mayfield, June 12-18; Princeton, June 13-19; Marion, June 14-20; Madisonville, June 15-21; Hopkinsville, June 16-22; Bowling Green, June 17-23; Owensboro, June 18-24; Highbridge, June 18-28; Henderson, June 19-25; Georgetown, June 23-29; Danville, June 24-30; Richmond, June 25-July 1; Mt. Sterling, June 26-July 2; Ashland, June 27-July 3; Shelbyville, June 28-July 4; Lebanon, June 28-July 8; Maysville, June 30-July 6.
 Maryland—Chestertown, June 10-15.
 Michigan—Battle Creek, June 30-July 7; Ionia, June 28-July 4.
 Minnesota—Alexandria, June; Granite Falls, June 22-26; Redwood Falls, June 30; Wells, June 25.
 Missouri—Morrisville, June 7-11.
 New Hampshire—Millville, June 17-23; Mt. Holly, June 18-24.
 New Jersey—Phillipsburg, June 24-31.
 New York—Chautauqua Institution, June 26-August 24; Cliff Haven, June 10-October 1.
 North Dakota—Devils Lake, June 29-July 16; Valley City, June 27-July 13.
 Ohio—New London, June 8-16; Portsmouth, June 29-July 5; Urbana, June 29-July 7.
 Oklahoma—Bartlesville, June 5-11; Chickasha, June 20-26; Guthrie, June 26-July 3; McAlester, June 21-26; Muskogee, June 7-13; Tulsa, June 6-12.
 Oregon—Klamath Falls, June 3-9; LeGrande, June 28-July 7.
 Pennsylvania—Allentown, last week in June; Columbia, June 25-30; Lansdale, June 22-27; Royersford, June 16-21.
 South Carolina—Florence, June 17-22; Clinton, June 2-8; Newberry, June 23-29; Orangeburg, June 11-17.
 South Dakota—Big Stone, June 29-July 6; Clark, June 8-13; Howard, June 18-22; Madison, June and July; Pierre, June 30-July 6.
 Tennessee—Chattanooga, June 5-11; Murfreesboro, June 6-12; Clarksville, June 7-13; Paris, June 8-14; Jackson, June 9-15; Union City, June 10-16; Dyersburg, June 11-17.
 Texas—Paris, June 29-July 10.
 West Virginia—Huntington, June 28-July 4.
 Wisconsin—Kilbourne, June 28-July 6; Racine, June 20-29; Ridge Point, June 30-July 9.
 Wyoming—Cheyenne, June 19-24.

The Chautauquan Daily

The first number of "The Chautauquan Daily" for the season of 1913 will be issued on Friday, July 4. Thereafter it will appear every week day morning to the close of the season. Mr. Adrian W. McCoy of Meadville, Pa., will again be editor-in-charge with the following staff: Mr. Tom Garner of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Mr. G. W. Mead, Bergenfield, N. J.; Mr. John V. Abell, Oberlin, Ohio; Mr. W. M. Sutherland, Jamestown, N. Y.; Mr. Lander MacClintock, Chicago, Ill.

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